GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .-Directarding a common custom of announcing at stated periods the Gabiena for Gentlemen's Hata, we this day offer to our non-sidest patrons the various styles now ready. These will be conserved followed by any novolties that may present themselved with the Fall and Wakev, and will comprise all the cashing and patterns adapted to Metropoli an wear. LEARY & Co., Leaders and introducers of Fashions, Astor-House, Broadway.

BREBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway, have the Antumn Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS now ready. They have dies on hand their usual assortment of French Felt and Traveling Fats and Capa.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.-BIRD, No. 49

peaset., will offer the New Styles of Hats for the ensul son on Mosday, Sept. 1. Birab, No. 4s Nassaust., between Liberty at and Maiden-lane.

Black Cloth Suits. \$12

Genteel Cassimere Business Suits. \$2

Fine Black Frock Coats. \$2

Elegant Blue Dress Coats. \$3

Rich Moire Antique Siik Vests. \$3

E VARS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, at Evars' Extensive Clothing Warehouse.

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THEE-PLY AND INCRAIS CAPPETS.

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Roch Carreting.—Dall's at logarsham, and Grandet, are now prepared to exhibition for the comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Cursivest Page and quality. 8) per yard.

Beglish Brussels, good styles and quality. 8) per yard.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOWISBERY

W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway, are re-ceiving their Fall Importations of Rich Brussets and Tarks-Tay Verver Caperrs; also, Ott. Choras, purchased by our fat. T. Lewis, in England, expressly for our own Retail Trade. Patterns of the Newest Designs at prices that compete with any house in the trade.

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains, Call on PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 534 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW AND WANTED BY EVERY DOY .- FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS prepared from a recipe of Dr. Fontaine, the original inventor of the Balm of Thousand Flowers, the virtues of which the Cream combines in a solid and more economical form. For shaving, purifying the teeth and breath, making the skin clear soft and fragrant, and for washing infants. Receiving soft and fragrant, and for washing infants. Beautifully pre pared. Examine it and you will buy. C. H. Rino, and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES .-

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Bayrs - With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1861, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and the only Amer-ton Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-looks in the world to open the Saio, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hell's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. Herring & Co., Green Block,

Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Marray-st., N. Y.

TAPESTRY CARPETING, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, With the series at Marvin's improvement. "The best Safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate in spection of our fir. STRARNS, who has fer 14 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 haying been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted tree from dampuess. For sale by STRARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS,

PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S, No. 524 Broadway, corner of Spring-et.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WA-Pianos and MELODEONS.—The Hollace Wa-rais modern improved Pianos and Mistorious are to be found only at No. 300 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-mand Pi-anos from #5-9 to \$140, Melodeous from \$40 to \$138. Pianos famed and repaired, polished, boxed and moved. "The Horace Waters Planos," says The New York Evangelist, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these in-struments with some degree of conhadence from personal knowi-edge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING
Linkes, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for
quilting is an established fact. Boin in quantity and quality of
work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be
better want the machines work at a high velocity, we have just
added to the speed of our Quilting Machines. They now compiele FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TOAN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL.
No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparative
loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a
machine.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway. CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Of every description, at PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

A. & G. W. BRADY, Manufacturers of GAS
BURRERS, No. 39 Greene-st. Goods sent by express, and bills
collisions of delivers.

NEW MUSIC just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 353 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob," price 25c. Was sung at Christy & Wood's Minstrels last evening, by J. H. Budworth, with great applause. Also, "Somebody's Waiting for Semebody." 25 cents. CHRISTADORO'S MAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES

obviate every external blemish to whice the human head is sub-lect. His new style of Wigs and Toupees counterfeit the natural hair so admirably that their artificial origin cannot be detected, and his dye replaces a red, gray, or sandy tint with a black or brown, which no eye can distinguished from that of nature. Manufactured, sold, and the Hair Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House. Wigs - HAIR-DYE - Wigs .- BATCHELOR'S

Wies and Tourees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heastly case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Sold as BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-The finest Family Medi-

cine in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from discusses of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these discusses. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 34 Strand. Loudon; and by all Druggists, at 26 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 per box.

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!

MEDBURST & Co.'s WIGS and Tourses have now all the requisites to personly nature—entirely defying discovery. Fitting with case, comfort, and perfect security. Largest and cheapest assortment. Beware of extravagant Broadway prices. Braids, Bands, Curis, &c., wholesale and retail. The audress, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

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L. O. WILSON & Co.

Are now prepared to offer to the trade their full importation of
DRESS GOODS, which will be found more than assaily attractive.
No. 12 Gourtland-st., and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEUGGISTS.

BARRES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers
to their immense stock of European and American
PATERY MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

KELTY & FREQUENCE, AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

BAYE & FREQUENCE, AND WHOLESALE.

BAYE & full and choice stock of BROCATELLES, SATIS DE LAIRES, WORDER DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, COLLINES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WILDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers. HOSTETTER .- For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver

Complaint, and lack of tone to the system, nothing ever produced the same effect as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACE BITTERS. The sale is immense. No weak or emiciated per one can slord to neglect them. Sold by all Grocers, Druzgistem Hotels. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New York. JET BRACELETS and OBNAMENTS of the newest

patterns continue to be received by every steamer, with an applies variety of Fancy Articles, Pearl and Every Fans; Porcellain, Bronse and other Ornaments, &c., at the extensive Fancy Bassar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 49 Broadway. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

DAVIDS'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improve since the lat of August, and we now offer it to the trade with purmitee of its

f ased according to directions. For sale by all the principal Biationers in the United States.

THADDRUS DAVIDS & Co., Manufacturing Stationers, N. Y.

A man took a load of wood to Elmira, N. Y., which he endeavored to sell for \$2, but failing in this, he took tidown to the river and threw it in, and complacently watched it till it floated out of sight. He had previously been offered \$1.50 for the load.

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Liverpool. Her dates are the same as by the Canadian at Quebec. The Cunard steamer due at Halifax had not been

telegraphed last night. The returns from Maine now include 314 towns. which Hamlin has nearly 23,000 over Wells, and

The Massachusetts Pro-Slavery Democracy, vesterday, nominated E. D. Beach of Springfield, for Governor, and Caleb Stetson of Braintree, for

17,644 over both Wells and Patten.

We give this morning a series of interesting statements from the Free-State men recently driven from Leavenworth by the Border Ruffians. They give much light upon the condition of affairs in the Territory.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, numbering over two thousand persons, was held last night in the open air near Tompkins Market. Speeches were made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Mr. Cavallo and others. Our report is crowded out.

There were pearly a thousand head less of beet cattle received last week than the week before, and in consequence there was an advance of \$5 to \$10 a head, or from a half to one cent a pound for the meat, at the great cattle market yesterday at Forty-

"Look at MAINE!" exclaim, among others, that mistaken and misleading class who cherish and propagate the illusion that the triumph of Free Kansas and Fremont is beyond contingency. Had Maine gone wrong, this sort would have wept and remained out of sight, insisting that no efforts would avail-that we were beaten beyond remedy. But Maine has gone overwhelmingly right, and now the same spirit which would have been absurdly desponding is unwisely exultant, and intent on sanguine anticipations of victory rather than devoted to the work of securing it.

The triumph in Maine is the fruit of months of earnest, comprehensive, persistent exertion. The State has been contested by the square inch. In the first place, it has an able, vigilant and faithful Delegation in Congress, all but unanimous on the right side, who have sown it broad-east with documents, whereof the result is now manifest. The wrongs of Kansas, and the ruthless means resorted to by the Slave Power for her subjugation, have been brought home to every fireside. Everyhody reads in Maine, and they have been well supplied with the material. There the canvass has been ardent, resolute and thorough. Senator Hamlin has himself been on the stump for weeks, and, though no orator, has a simple, earnest, straight-forward way of setting forth his convictions that is very effective with plain men like himself. Everybody in Maine knows him to be honest, a genuine Democrat, and that he would have still clung to his old party if his conscience and his love of country would have permitted. He is a host in himself, while his colleague, Mr. Fessenden, with Mr. Washburn and other Members of the House, are able canvassers, familiar with the facts in the case. While these were detained at Washington, the State was already alive with Republican meetings. addressed by Van Wagner and others from abroad, and by hundreds of their own citizens. In short, all has been done that should have been, and the result is an immeuse, unprecedented vote, and an annihilating triumph. In Maine, the struggle of 1856 is substantially ended.

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have delegations in Congress of whom a majority are nominally hostile to Slavery Extension, and were elected on that ground, But they were at the same time (sub rosa) Know-Nothings, and have been afflicted ever since with a fancied necessity for so balancing themselves as to carry water on both shoulders. Down to this hour they are expected by some of their constituents to support Fillmore instead of Fremont. In consequence, even when their hearts were right, their arms were paralyzed. To flood their Districts with Seward's and Sunner's Speeches, Kansas Investigating Committee's Report, Colfax's Speech, Border-Ruffian Laws, &c., was to overslaugh the "American" issue and excite grave doubts of their fidelity to the "Order." There are earnest and faithful men in these Delegations who have refused to be thus fettered, but we state what is notoriously true of the majority. We are confident that fewer documents of the right sort have been distributed by the twenty-odd professedly Anti-Nebraska Members from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey than by the seven who represent Maine. Hence whole Districts in those States whose Anti-Buchanan journals are mainly if not wholly "American" remained up to a recent day as ignorant of the wrongs inflicted on Kansas as are Mississippi and Texas. And it is only by systematic and self-sacrificing efforts to diffuse the truth through those Districts, by printed documents, journals and speeches, that their Anti-Buchanan majority can be concentrated on Fremont and their Electoral votes secured to the

cause of Free Labor. These are simple truths. They must be understood and acted on. This day, whatever vitality is exhibited by the Fillmore party in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, as in Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is imported and fostered by the engineers for Buchanan. They send their followers to swell the Fillmore meetings. They incite and magnify those meetings in every way. They gave the "Straight Whigs" of Maine four out of the six candidates for Congress supported by their joint labors and votes, with as many of the Legislative chances as they would accept. And we have no doubt that their money pays the expense of half the Fillmore gatherings that they so generously patronize.

Let there be no pleasing delusions-no basking in the sunshine of victories unachieved. WORK earried Maine, as WORK will carry Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Without determined, well-directed, persevering exertions, both States will vet be lost. Let there be no resting in fancied security before sunset on the 4th of November.

Some time last Winter, or Spring it may have been, the Border-Ruffian presses throughout the country were thrown into convulsions of horror at a proposition made in the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate \$10,000, we think it was, for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas. It did not come from a frantically fanatical source neither, if we remember rightly; but from no less conservative a promoter than Mr. Charles Hale, the junior editor of The Daily Advertiser of that city. And it was carefully worded, if we are not greatly mistaken, so as to guard against the appearance even and the Constitution, one would suppose they might the way, is a rival town, on the opposite bank of

of being intended as material mid toward physical resistance. It was meant to feed the hungry and slothe the naked, whom the minions of Slavery had robbed of all the necessaries of life. As a large proportion of these sufferers were Massachusetts men, it seemed as if it were no more than a due maternal care on her part to extend this very moderate relief to her outraged children. Still a general outery went up against the measure from Atchison and Stringfellow journals in this city and elsewhere, including Massachusetts, as if it were a regular levying of war against the United States and a treasonable attempt to head Frank Pierce in his paternal endeavors to restore Law and Order to that seditious community. It is understood that the Hunker influences of all stripes were arrayed against it. Gov. Gardner and the National Know-Nothings turned the cold shoulder to it, the office-holding Democrats were rampant against it, and, of course, the ruling "gentlemen of property and standing" withheld the light of their countenance from it. So the plan was defeated, and this treason was crushed ere it was fairly hatched. Since then we have had to record the passage of an act by the Texas Legislature appropriating

Fifty Thousand Dollars as Southern aid to Kansas, This subsidy has no pretense of being intended for the relief of want or the mitigation of hardship. Whatever may be its wording, its purpose is un mistakably to carry Slavery into that Territory at the point of the bowie-knife and the mouth of the revolver. It is an Aid to Murder and Robbery, and Rape and Arson, as means necessary to the great end of establishing Slavery there in spite of the will of the lawful inhabitants. Its object is to provide pay and sustenance for Southern blackguards who can be spared from watching negroes and hunting fugitives at home, to go and help conquer a peace in Kansas. Noble allies of Frank Pierce, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Stringfellow and the other murderous miscreants who are parties to that most infamous conspiracy against Right and Justice and Freedom. These new levies are made up of the worst part of the "white trash" whom even the negroes despise as beneath themselves in social position-perhaps the most pitiable of all the victims of Slavery-officered, probably, by a few of the scions of the chivalry; the "cankers of a calm world and a long peace," who long for some variety to the monotony of their lives as the hangerson upon their fathers' or uncles' plantations, and who see in this crusade against Freedom a chance of stealing something, while, having nothing, it is mathematically impossible that they can lose anything. It was to precipitate such a rabble rout as this upon Kansas, to burn the houses, pillage the goods, steal the cattle and violate the wives and daughters of the Free emigrants from the North, that the bankrupt State of Texas proposes to raise, or to borrow, the further sum of \$50,000.

We have watched the course of the Border-Ruffian Press in this city and elsewhere pretty attentively since this news arrived, and we have watched in vain for the first note of remonstrance against this State interference with a National concern. We are well aware of the difference between a harmless Massachusetts ox and a mad Texas bull in the eyes of such constitutional lawyers as The Journal of Commerce, The Express, The Boston Post, and learned authorities of that description. We know that they take their notions of Civil Law from the Code of Justinian-" Voluntas Principis Suprema Lex "-the will of the prince is the highest law. .Whatever represents and expresses the beheats of their masters, the slaveholders, is to them divine, and to be obeyed with implicit devotion. Still, we thought that some expressions of mild disapprobation might have been tolerated toward this particular demonstration, merely for the sake of appearances. There is an old and possibly vulgar saying, but with none the less a spice of sense in it, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce also for the gander. If the goose deserved the basting she got for voting ten thousand dollars for clothes and food to actual settlers in Kansas, we should think the gander should have received a gentle effusion of the same drippings for voting fifty thousand for powder and shot, and vagabonds to use them. Consistency is said to be a jewel; but, we apprehend, it is not one to be scratched up on their dunghill by these Border-Ruffian cocks of the walk. Indeed, there is no real inconsistency about the matter, inasmuch as their reclamations in the one case and their consenting silence in the other are equally expressive of one and the same mood of mind-a sincere desire that Slavery may establish its supremacy in the Nation by means of its victorious occupation of Kansas, springing from the hope that they may receive their reward in the plunder of the Northern Satrapies. Still, we think they would have consulted appearances better if, as there can be no doubt as to their being "sound "on the Goose," they had made a decent pretense at least of being sound also on the Gander.

Truth is progressive, even in the face of resistance. The Savior of mankind called himself "the Truth," yet he was resisted by the Scribes and Pharisees from the moment they perceived that his teachings would not merely subvert many cherished traditions and customs, but put an end to their own selfish schemes. Hence they attempted by violence what was impossible by argument. Had their cause been founded on truth, they would have had no oscasion for brutal weapons. Every age has had s martyrdoms for the sake of Right, and as these men of whom the world was not worthy" have been wrapt from earth, the enemies of truth have congratulated themselves on certain victory. They were sure they had gained the day when they had chased Luther to the Wartburg and Calvin to Geneva; when they had expatriated the Huguenots and soaked the soil of Europe with the blood of hundreds of thousands of confessors. And yet their congratulations have usually been premature, followed, as they were, by the breaking out of the flames which had been smothered, but not extinguished. The Christian religion, supposed to have perished on the cross of its Founder, swept like fires on the prairies, and reached every part of the civilized world. Charles V. thought he had gained a complete triumph over the heretics of his day, but had he lived a little longer, he would have seen the remorseless ravages of the Iconoclasts of the Netherlands, and the renovation of England under Elizabeth.

By one of those broad contrasts that mark human effairs, we have in our own country at this time a system which has to be defended by the same sort f weapons which Herod, Nero, and Phillip II, employed. Its friends have trumped up the same sort of "divine right" for it that earlier tyrants have been wont to assert for themselves. Fair specimens we have of these pretensions in the Scripture argument of Mr. Stephens of Georgia in Congress, and of Dr. Frederic A. Ross in the Presbyterian General Assembly. Entrenched behind the Word of God

dispense with weapons which are employed by those who have not entire confidence in their cause. These gentlemen boast very much of the strength of their bulwarks, their fearlessness alike of the Divine displeasure and the assaults of men whom they are wont to call fanatics, and yet in fact are afraid to have a colored Northerner circulate freely in Charleston. Their Scripture arguments are like Gibraltar, unassailable; and yet, when the young book-peddler Amos Dresser was found by accident to have wrapped his books in waste Anti-Slavery papers, they lynched him as an incendiary. Their slaves are perfectly happy, their minds too inferior to appreciate Freedom, their enterprise too dull to be awakened by the noble example of a brother slave, and yet when booksellers procure and sell to white people Fred Douglass's · Bondage and Freedom," it is denounced as incendiarism, mob law is introduced, and the poor incendiaries, at great loss, expelled from the country. They talk about the Constitution and their vehement reverence for that venerable instrument; and yet every Southern Postmaster acts as a spy and a Judge Lynch on every document that comes into his hands. There is not a day that some insufferable and impertinent violation of the national law is not committed in the Post-Offices in the Slave States. They assert that the Union may go to destruction before they will allow Northern fanatics to circulate their publications as freely among the Southern whites as the Southern fanatics do theirs at the North. Such Northern doughfaces as George Vail and Billy Wright of New-Jersey and Scott Harrison of Ohio are flooding the North with the speeches of Stephens and Toombs of Georgia and Butler and Bully Brooks of South Carolina. The Postmasters distribute them, and are never held in check by vigilance committees, But at the South one man has been indicted for the crime of receiving a package of Congressional documents; we suppose he would have been hanged had the offense been the reception of a bundle of Sumner's famous speech. If men at the North wish to take The Charleston Mercury. The Richmond Enquirer, The St. Louis Republican or any other organ of the Fire Eaters, no one ob jects; the community does not preipitate itself into mass Vigilance Committees, nor bring the matter before a Grand Jury. But in Virginiathe magnificent Virginia, the mother of Presidents. and wholesale breeder of niggers-The Western Christian Advocate, with its editor, Dr. Elliott, and our own humble sheet, have been gibbetted by regular Grand Juries! and, strange to say, we are still alive.

braggarts, so brave, so argumentative, and so heavenly just, and yet afraid of a package with a wrapper of Northern newspaper about it, and terrified to learn that half a dozen of Fred Douglass's book has been brought into a city, or a dozen of Seward's speeches into a Congressional district! Bold as Falstaff, yet quaking every time the mail arrives lest it contain a copy of THE TRIBUNE or a freeman's speech in Congress! Wery bold, indeed; yet their champions, like assassins, applying guttapercha canes to hampered, unarmed and surprised antagonists, whose arguments they could not answer; or asaulting old men in the public omnibus for the crime of free speech; or stabbing unarmed men for the same crime in Northern hotels! Afraid of nothing but the danger of travel to Canada, and the unerring rifle of a man who has gained expertness in the use of his weapon by long practice on the heads of squirrels in the woods of Michigan! The position of the South, at this moment is very like to that of the Italian States in religious matters. They are sure they are right, that they only have heaven's truth, and yet spies, policemen and soldiers, priests, 'awyers and hierarchs, all on the alert to keep out the weak trash which is allowed in Eugland and the United States. It is even so at the South. They occupy the attitude of resistance, as if they were afraid of arguments which they pretend to despise, and enforce a system of espionage so thorough as to banish a clergyman for refusing to say that he approved the cowardly attack of Bully Brocks on Senator Sumner.

It is a humiliating spectacle—these political

Thus far they seem sure of triumph, but if they will look back only twenty years they will see a progress which is not in the direction they might wish. Then mobs riddled the churches, halls andhouses of Anti-Slavery men, shot Lovejoy, gutted the printing office of Birney in Cincinnati, threatened to burn such peaceful villages as Putnam and Granville for entertaining assemblages modestly named "Auti-Slavery Conventions," expelled Giddings from Congress and threatened the same vengeance on John Quincy Adams. In those days the churches and States at the North cared but little about Slavery, or the encroachments of its advocates. But now throughout the Free States there is a deep and powerful conviction which animates the popular heart, and an unalterable resolution to oppose the extension of this "sum of all villanies." The Anti-Slavery mobs are no more, the Press at the North is unmuzzled, whole religious denominations are speaking out, boldly, and preeminent shove the whole the magnificent majorities of IOWA, VERMONT and MAINE, thrilling and exciting the sons of Freedom to noble and decisive efforts. From all parts of the Eastern, Middle and Western States we receive the animating news that this contest has at last penetrated to the popular heart. Among the rugged hills of New-England the disciples of their common schools are speaking so as to be heard, and among the mountains of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and over the boundless expanses of the West the people are devouring the peeches of Seward, Sumner, Colfax and Wilson. We have said truth is progressive, and as sure as American Slavery is a violation of the spirit and teachings of Christianity, so sure is it that our slavery-extending fanaties might as well hope to mench the sun as to accomplish their unholy pur-

The latest news from Kansas looks better for the 'ree-State men. It is plain that the Border Ruffians do not find the process of "wiping them out" o easy. Atchison's army, after the destruction of Osawattamie, frightened by the appearance of some Free-State men in their neighborhood, and by the reports brought by Governor Shannon to Leavenworth of the great strength of Lane's forces, in stead of advancing upon Lawrence, have fallen back two marches to Cedar Creek, and had taken to calling for more aid. Atchison appears to have fallen into disgrace with his soldiers, as he had resigned and Colonel Reid, the hero of the burning of Osawattamie, had been appointed in his place. The army of Ruffians has eight pieces of artillery and plenty of horses, but no infantry that can be relied upon. They numbered at the last accounts about a thousand men.

The people of Weston have resorted to a new method of raising recruits for Atchison, which will be likely to open people's eyes. Leavenworth, by

the Missouri, and the inhabitants, situated on the border and anxious for trade, have endeavored as much as possible to hold a neutral position. The Westen people, resolved to have no neutrality, entered the town and required all able-bodied men to enlist into Atchison's army. A fight ensued in which several men were killed and several houses burnt, while more than fifty of the inhabitants were compelled to fly for their lives on board the steamer Polar Star. These fugitives had arrived at St. Louis, and as there were many among them whom there was no pretense even to call Abolitionists, this outrage cannot but have its effect to open the eyes of even the most violent Pro-Slavery men to the true character of the invaders of Kansas.

Of the exploits of Gen. Richardson at the head of the northern Border Ruffianarmy we hear nothing. The St. Louis papers inform us that the grand attack on Lawrence is put off for a week or two. In the mean time they find consolation in a story that Judge Lecompte had issued process of arrest against Lane for treason, and that Colonel Cook, commanding fourteen companies of U. S. troops at Fort Riley, had been directed by General Smith to act as a posse to the Marshal. But as Smith, in his letter to the War Department, declares that the whole force under his command does not exceed five hundred men, these fourteen companies must be rather thin. It is an ingenious process to overthrow one's enemy by arresting the commander of his army for treason, but very much, as it seems to us, like catching birds by putting salt on their tails. We have our doubts whether Lane can be disposed of in that way. In the mean time, what the beleaguered Free-State men want is money, and the relief that money can afford.

Among the Kansas documents which we publish to-day is a letter from Martin Stowell, one of the leaders of Lane's army, so absurdly called, and founder and chief magistrate of the town of Lexington, one of the new settlements established by Lane's party on the road recently opened from Nebrasks City to Topeks. It appears from this letter that the employment of these terrible soldiers of Lane, against whom, as invaders of the Territory, the President is ready to employ all the forces of the United States in conjunction with the Border-Ruffian armies of Atchison and Richardson-it appears, we say, from this letter, that the employment of these emigrants about whom so many frightful steries were told, was "laying out a town, securing wood claims, building houses, plowing, secur-"ing hay, digging wells, making roads, &c." Such are the treasonable and insurrectionary employments which, in the opinion of the President and of Atchison, require the whole force of the country, regular as well as Border-Ruffian, to be ex-

erted for their speedy expulsion. Another letter, copied from a Boston paper and addressed to Mr. A. A. Lawrence of that city, gives new confirmation to the idea that the "wiping out" of the Free-State settlers is not so easy an operation. The civil war has been a weapon that has cut both ways. It drives out and is driving out more Pro-Slavery than Free-State settlers. The Pro-Slavery settlers, as a general thing, come into the country not on motives of sentiment, but merely to settle to advantage. The civil war is incompatible not only with profit but with safety, and they are rapidly moving out of the Territory. This letter also confirms what we have already saidthat what is needed to sustain the Free-State men in spite of Border Ruffians, whether in the Territory or at Washington, is money.

The following paragraph appears in the Washingon correspondence of The New-Orleans Delta:

"It is already arranged," in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of Government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leader."

After the course which the President has pursued with regard to Kansas, the slave-drivers of the South have good right to rely upon him for anydestitution of conscience and a spirit of selfish treachery unrivaled by anything in the political onduct of Benedict Arnold or Aaron Burr. If hisory does not rank him with those two traitors, it will only be on account of his infinite inferiority in talents and sense, and his total destitution of all those brilliant qualities which gave them a certain hold on the public attention. They had been bright stars in the political horizon. They fell like Lucifer, and all eyes were riveted upon their fall with mingled astonishment and regret. As to Franklin Pierce, he has not fallen; he is now what he always was-a professed Doughface. He never has been mistaken for a star by anybody-except as sometimes a like mistake is made as to a tallow candle placed by boys, on some very dark night. in the interior of an excavated pumpkin stuck upon a pole. Borne thus at the head of a great party and elevated by it to the Presidency, and afterward used by Jeff. Davis and other nullifiers and Slavery extensionists to beguile that party into impassable quagmires, such an employment of it may rive a certain dignity even to an illuminated pumpkin, but can scarcely cause it ever to be mistaken for

fallen star of the morning.

That Franklin Pierce would like to join with Preston Brooks in signalizing his expulsion from power by the overthrow of the Union, we do not doubt, but they are not the Samsons for such an enterprise. On the night of the Fourth of March. instead of overthrowing the Union, from their known habits they will be much more likely to need somebody to hold them up.

Capt. Rynders is not a legitimate son of St. Tammany, though he hails from the Wigwam. It is one of the most immutable laws of Aboriginal warfare to conceal your losses and sufferings from the enemy. No true Indian ever groans or utters any ery of suffering in the presence of an enemy. In allowing his followers to betray their agony under THE TRIBUNE windows, therefore, the Captain committed an inexcusable blunder. They could n't help feeling badly while the Maine returns were pouring in, but they should have maintained a stoical composure. All distortion of visage was, under the circumstances, unpardonable. As George Copway has been doing up Know-Nothingism about as long as he ever sticks to one thing, why not call him into Tammany and have him instruct "The Columbian Order" in their Indian exercises? They need it deplorably.

We are glad to learn that Gen. FRANCIS E. SPIN-NER, the capable and faithful Representative in Congress from the Herkimer and St. Lawrence District in his State, was yesterday renominated by acclamation.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred to pave the Bowery, from Chatham-square to Frankinsquare, with Belgian pavement.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1864. The Pro-Slavery politicians of this metropelis as greatly alarmed at the shrick for Freedom from Maine. One prominent Southern politician to said that Fremont, if elected, would never be permitted totake his seat. One Pierce office held. whom I met to-day had made a bet that Min

> RHODE ISLAND AROUSED-IMMENSE DE-MONSTRATION FOR FREMONT.
>
> Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna
> PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 10—1:50 p. M.

would go against the Republicans by 6,000

jority. The Buchaneers have not read the

papers for the last two days.

By far the greatest demonstration ever known has is now going on. The whole of our little State seem to have met together in family meeting.

The Democratic procession last week numbers 23 by actual count. Ours to-day is at least 10,000. But

of the old Democratic party are with us in the cost cause, and the Fillmore vots will not deserve the appellation of "scattering." J. Prescott Hall presides a our meeting, and Chauncey Shaffer is now speaking. Gov. Cleveland of Connecticut and many other di tinguished speakers are present. Fremont will have three votes where Buchanan and Pillmore han

J. Prescott Hall, Wilson, Schaffer, Underwood, Go.

Cleveland, Stanton and others, have addressed us to day. Meetings are to be held in all the Ward He this evening. Little Rhody has astonished herself. Democrats admit that it is reasonable to estimate he number of people at fifteen to twenty thousand.

ANOTHER SHRIEK FOR FREEDOM. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

The news from Maine yesterday stiffened up the back-bone in Ithaca, so that thirty-four members presented an application to the Fillmore Hindoo Council for permission to withdraw from the Council. One of them was a Trustee of the village. It is understeat that they will vote for Freesont. The Hindoos are in

A GOOD TIME IN NEW-JERSEY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. , SALEM, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856. Dr. Isniah T. Clawson was renominated to-day for Congress by the Republican Convention of this District. [Ist District: Atlantic, Cape May, Camdes, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties. Now represented by Dr. Clawson, who had 1,886 majority over Mulford, Democrat, in 1854. The District gave Pierce 440 majority.] The choice was unanimous, amid the greatest enthusiasm. His majority this time will not fall short of four thousand.

A mass convention of ten thousand freemen is now in session. It is the largest gathering ever seen in the District. Set down New-Jersey sure for Fremont and Freedom. Fillmoreism is crushed out. J. B. C.

SECOND DISPATCH. Mr. Burlingame has been expected, but has not arrived. Other speakers are here, and the people are satisfied. Please say to the Republicans of Maine that New-Jersey feels indebted to her response for Freedom, and that we will do likewise in November next. This District has never witnessed anything like to-day. Kansas shall be Free. Gloucester County sent to-day four hundred delegates to Salem.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856. In 314 towns Hamin leads Wells 22,844, and leads Wells and Patten together 17,644. The vote is as follows: Hamlin, 59,755; Wells, 36,911; Patten, 5,200

FREMONT MASS MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856. The Fremont Mass Meeting here to-day was inmense. Delegations came from all quarters. A great procession, with music and banners, is now marching through the streets and the houses are decorated with flags and mettoes. The streets are througed with people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. J. Prescott Hall presided. The meeting was much

the largest ever held in this city. Henry Wason, Judge Tyler, H. B. Stanton, Gov. Cleveland, James F. Simmons, Thomas Davis, Ghauncey Shaffer, Thos. A. Jenckes, and Charles Hart were among the speakers. There was speaking from several stands. Letters were received from Messrs. William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, George W. Curtis, John Whipple, George R. Russell, Dr. Wayland, and others. When the procession entored the Park the whole company, with the Band, joined in the rallying song to the air of the Marsellaise. The procession was very long. De egations came from every quarter of the State, and from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The factories and workshops generally stopped working.

KANSAS NEWS. St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856. Our dates from Kansas are to the 5th inst.

The Republican says that 150 of General Lase's men attacked Tecumseh on the 4th, but that the particulars had not transpired.

Judge Lecompte had issued an order to the Marshal

of the Territory to arrest General Lane and other actitators, and General Smith had instructed Col. Cook, commanding fourteen companies at Port Riley, to give the necessary assistance for the execution of the

Gov. Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, meet ing Gov. Shannon while on his way down the river.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE HALIFAX STEAMER. HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856—Noon. The Cunard steamer now due at this port from Liverpool has not been signaled up to the present hous. Weather clear.

POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1855.
The articles (additional to those of March, 1851) between the Post Office Department of Canada, and is United States, providing for the exchange of referred letters between the two countries, will gains operation on the 1st of October next.

The first article provides:

"Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any prooffice in the United States or its Territories, and dressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and adversed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same, provided that the full postage chargeable there on to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the less of such letter or packets or the contents thereof."

The fee is to accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canada Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

There have been three deaths from yellow sever in his city in the hast 24 hours. The deaths for the week

EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS CHARIT ABLE ASSOCIATION.
Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.
The Eighth Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable

As ociation opened to-day in Fancuil and Quinc Halls, which are connected by a bridge. The array of machinery, implements of trade, and industrial and